

FRENCH WINNING IN VOSGES, BUT GERMANS CAPTURE LONGWY; LILLE DESERTED, THEN REOCCUPIED BY FRENCH; GERMANS NEAR; BRITISH LAND MARINES AT OSTEND; MORE TROOPS TO FOLLOW



FRENCH DRIVE OUT GERMANS WHO HELD ST. DIE AND PRESS FORWARD IN VOSGES REGION

7,000 German Dead Found Near Nancy and Vitrimont—Fortress of Longwy Surrenders After Resisting Enemy Bravely For 24 Days

ALLIES REPULSE ATTACKS AT MEUSE BUT BRITISH RETIRE

Positions in Belgium Maintained, French War Office Says—British Hold New Line After Brilliant Action With Germans

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, August 27.

The French War Office issued the following bulletin to-night:

"In the Vosges district our troops to-day resumed the offensive and drove back the Germans, who yesterday had forced them to retire on the St. Die side. The Germans yesterday bombarded St. Die, which is an unfortified town.

"In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive movement has continued uninterruptedly for five days. The German losses have been considerable; 2,500 bodies were found on a front of three kilometers southeast of Nancy and 4,500 bodies on a front of four kilometers in the region of Vitrimont.

"Longwy, a very old fortress, the garrison of which consisted of only one battalion, which had been bombarded on August 3, capitulated to-day after holding out for more than twenty-four days. More than half the garrison were killed or wounded. Lieut.-Col. Darche, Governor of Longwy, has been nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor for heroic conduct in the defence of Longwy.

French Repulse German Attacks at Meuse.

"On the Meuse our troops have repulsed with great vigor several German attacks. A German flag was taken.

"The Belgian field army attached to Namur and a French regiment which supported it have joined our lines.

"In the north the British have attacked forces greatly superior in number and were obliged, after brilliant resistance, to withdraw a little in the rear of their right.

"Our armies maintained their positions in Belgium. The army of Antwerp by its offensive has drawn off and held before it several German divisions."

The following reassuring statement also was issued:

"In certain regions of the north inhabitants of towns and villages have been frightened by the appearance of scouts of the enemy. These are passing incursions which can happen in any war, sometimes at a great distance from important operations, and need cause no alarm, as they do not at all indicate imminent occupation by the enemy."

British Troops Again Change Position.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, August 28 (Friday).

The British War Office gave out the following statement at 12:30 this morning:

"The French operations of war over a distance of some 250 miles have necessitated certain changes in the position of the British troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advance, supported by the French army on both flanks.

"The morale of both armies appears to be excellent and there is little doubt that they will give good accounts of themselves in the positions they now hold."

ALLIES' LINE HOLDS BACK FIERCE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, August 27.

According to the latest information at hand the Germans are said to be engaged in an attack en masse on the French army, assisted by the British forces, which is successfully defending strongly entrenched positions.

Despatches from Ostend say the Germans have captured Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix, French cities a few miles inside the frontier in the north. Confirmation of this report is lacking. Unofficially it is reported that Lille has not been taken, although German troops are in the vicinity.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, announced in the House of Commons to-day that British marines had been landed in Ostend, on the Belgian coast. The German forces had been reported close to the city, and the British military authorities feared it would be used as a base for Zeppelin raids on England. The strength of the marine detachment was not given, but is supposed to be large.

It is believed here that the War Office is sending another British expedi-

Austrian Troops Are Massed On North Frontier of Italy

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Aug. 27.—Austrian reservists are massed on the Italian border or entrenched in camps around Trent, in the Tyrol, where the fortifications have been strengthened with feverish haste and new guns added. Non-combatants have been warned to prepare to leave the Tyrol.

Trent is a fortified town in the Italian Tyrol. It is on the River Adige, about eighty miles southwest of Innsbruck. It has a population of about 25,000, mostly Italians. Trent is about twenty-five miles from the Italian frontier.

Lille Held by French; Allies Are Advancing

Heavy Fighting Is Reported in Other Towns in Northern France, and Big Engagement Is Expected There.

FRONT LINES OF BOTH ARMIES ALMOST TOUCH

By PERCY J. PHILIP.
Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

FRANCE, Wednesday night.

"Everything is silent. Everybody is abed. It is impossible to think that not ten miles away fringes of the mightiest armies of all times are battling and for mile upon mile from here to Belfort hundreds of thousands of men are awaiting the signal to begin or are engaged in a death struggle.

The news of how the battle goes must reach you from official sources. Here it is impossible to grasp even the outline. On Sunday last—[name deleted by censor] itself was very nearly the centre of the storm and the places which I passed through to-day, which are now peaceful, rang with the din of galloping uhlanes only a day or so ago.

The history of Lille within the last few days is most amazing. This morning at Ostend I heard that it had been occupied in force. I came here to see for myself. On the way, in a local town, I found an announcement by the Mayor that Lille had been made an open town. All the military had gone, as well as the civic dignitaries. There were no trains, no telegraphs, no treasure in the banks, no posts—the town was isolated.

Then I heard, and this is true, that fierce engagements had been fought to-day at Pont-a-Marcq and Marchiennes, 12 and 30 kilometers respectively south of Lille. Last Sunday Cysoing and Bouvignies were the scenes of terrible combats. Tournai, 27 kilometers distant, was the centre of a German force.

I expected the Germans had marched into Lille last evening and when I passed through Roubaix, where wandering bands of uhlanes come and go, and near which report said that four civilians were killed this morning, there did not seem to be any doubt that the city was in occupation of the enemy.

When I arrived at Lille I found that the Mayor had returned and Gen. Herment, commandant of the forces, had re-

turned, the trains and telephones and telegraphs were all working after twenty-four hours silence, and to-night troops were expected.

What does it all mean? The only possible interpretation would seem to be that the allied armies have begun to move forward victoriously, but this belief is difficult.

Pont-a-Marcq and Marchiennes, where the advantages are reported, are southeast of Cysoing, the scene of Sunday's battle. That means that the Germans have advanced, too, well to the west and along the front of the allies' position. Then why does Lille resume her civic life and what of the allied armies south and east at Mons and Charleroi?

The whole thing is too great a puzzle to be pieced together here. The wandering Uhlanes are a puzzle in themselves. To-day I went from Ostend to Courtrai, some sixty kilometers, on a train through an absolutely peaceful country, yet yesterday nearly 150 Uhlanes fought at Snaerskerke, near Ostend, a score of miles from any base. Why they were there, what their object was, and where they went are a complete mystery.

Little things show how carefully the allies have retreated, giving way here and there, but losing nothing, always husbanding their strength preparing to get a death grip—I think it will be on the back of the enemy.

The Belgians, I learn, beat back the enemy from Malines yesterday. The whole north is now absolutely free of German troops. The line from Brussels to Antwerp is clear.

Something is about to happen.

PRINCE ALBERT, ILL, IS LANDED.

King George's Second Son Suffers From Appendicitis.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 28 (Friday).—The Standard says Prince Albert, the second son of King George and Queen Mary, has been landed in Scotland suffering from appendicitis. His condition, according to the Standard, is not such as to cause anxiety.

The Prince was taken to Scotland in one of the smaller vessels of the fleet. He had been on the battleship Collingwood.

BEST SERVICE TO THE SOUTH

Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Through trains daily from New York, dining and sleeping car service. Information N. Y. Office, 334 Fifth Ave.—Ado.

RUSSIANS DRIVE GERMANS INTO KOENIGSBERG

Advance Continues on 150 Mile Front—In Sight of Lemberg.

By H. W. NORREGAARD.
Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.

The following official communication was issued to-night:

"The Russian forces are advancing on Koenigsberg, driving the German garrisons before them.

"An advance guard of Russian troops has occupied numerous passages on the Aller River. The Russians have been in close contact with the Austrians between the Vistula and the Dniester and fought a successful engagement on August 26 at Tomaschof and Monasterzyska.

"The Russian occupation of Tilsit is confirmed."

It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Nordenburg, Bischofsburg, Sensburg and the railway junction at Rothlis.

The Russian advance in eastern Galicia continues. The Austrian rear guard retreated behind the River Goldenle. They are being pursued.

The Russians are advancing on a front of 150 miles, and the latest reports are that the Russian cavalry patrols are already in sight of Lemberg.

GERMANS WITHDRAWING?

Troops Reported Going From West to Meet Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 28.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Daily Chronicle says there is an unconfirmed report that passenger traffic on the western German railways has been suspended for three days to permit the transfer of troops from the western front to reinforce those on the eastern front.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Morning Post in describing the Russian advance into Prussia said the Russians were aware of the strength of the Germans who were to oppose them. It was thought that they numbered, per-

Continued on Second Page.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS—DESKS.
31 E. 4th St. Complete office outfit.—Ado.

In the above map are shown the battle fronts along the Franco-Belgian and Franco-German frontiers and the advance of the Russian forces into East Prussia.

The fall of Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes, which was earlier reported, is now denied, but it is evident that the Germans have advanced their lines into French territory in this section and also that there has been hard fighting around Lille and Valenciennes.

These towns are all close to the Belgian frontier. Roubaix, which is a manufacturing centre, is only five miles from the frontier, and Lille and Valenciennes, which are both important military points, are about ten miles from the line. In the south the French have apparently not only managed to hold their line, but at some points to assume the offensive.

The Russians have entered East Prussia with a large force and while there is yet no report that they began an assault upon either Danzig or Koenigsberg it is believed that both cities will soon be invested. Posen is apparently one of the objective points on the march to Berlin, which it is announced the Russians will attack in three weeks. There is no indication of an assault upon the forts either at Thorn or Greditz, and it is believed that with the large force at their command the Russians may be able to isolate not only these strongholds but others in East Prussia.

The map also shows the distance which the Russians must advance to reach Berlin and the distance that the Germans must advance to reach their objective point, Paris. The Czar's troops will have 150 miles to cover from Posen to the German capital and 340 miles to that point from Koenigsberg. The Germans have 130 miles from Lille to Paris and 160 miles from Metz through the Verdun-Toul line to reach the French capital. The Russians have announced that they will attack Berlin in three weeks. The Germans have not made public the time limit of their advance upon Paris. One of the great questions of the war is, which army will win this race and reach first its objective point?

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—Indications are that there has been some hard fighting in the vicinity of Lille, but the report that that city has fallen is denied. The new War Minister, M. Millerand, and the chiefs of divisions have decided to make Paris a perfectly intrenched camp. The measure is said to be purely precautionary, with the object of insuring inlets and exits, whatever may happen. The line on the north is twenty-five miles within the French frontier and behind the Valenciennes-Mauberge line to which the allies were driven in their first series of battles.

In the official bulletin issued by the War Office it is reported that the French troops in the Vosges drove back the Germans, who had forced them to retire on St. Die. In the region between the Vosges and Nancy the French offensive movement has continued uninterruptedly for five days. The German loss in this section is reported to have been large, 2,500 bodies being found on a front of three kilometers southeast of Nancy and 4,500 on a front of four kilometers in the region of Vitrimont.

French troops on the Meuse have repulsed with vigor several German attacks, while further to the north the British attacked a force of greatly superior numbers and were obliged to withdraw a little in their rear on their right.

Lieut.-Col. Darche, Governor of Longwy, has been nominated as an officer of the Legion of Honor for heroic conduct in the twenty-four day defence.

RUSSIA.—The Czar's troops are invading East Prussia in great number. One report says that there are 8,000,000 men in the field divided into four great armies and that the Russian plans contemplate an attack on Berlin within three weeks.

The main Russian advance, it is ex-

pected, will be toward Posen from the south. It is said that a number of the forts in East Prussia will not be attacked but that they will be isolated. Reports from St. Petersburg say that the Russians have occupied Tilsit, that they are within striking distance of Koenigsberg and Danzig and that they have advanced their lines to within twenty-five miles of Posen.

The Russian advance, it is claimed, is almost unopposed by the Germans, who are retreating rapidly westward before them. The people are leaving in great numbers from both Danzig and Koenigsberg in fear of a Russian siege.

GREAT BRITAIN.—First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday announced that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, formerly a North German Lloyd liner, but later a converted cruiser, had been sunk off the West African coast by the British ship Highflyer. One member of the Highflyer crew was killed and five were wounded.

The reserved ships of the North Sea fleet have been stripped of marines, who have occupied Ostend. This measure is said to have been taken because of the danger of airship raids to which England would be exposed should the Germans establish a permanent base on the Belgian coast. The port of Southampton has been closed and it is believed that a second expeditionary force is about to be sent to the Continent.

ITALY.—It is reported from Rome that the Austrians are mobilizing along the Italian frontier and that they have a considerable force at Trent, not far from the Italian border.

AUSTRIA.—A three days battle near Krasnik, in Russian Poland, according to reports from Vienna, ended with an absolute victory for the Austrian forces. Five Russian army corps which spread over about fifty miles were defeated and the whole front of the Russians took flight toward Lunin.